

THE SALT LAKE HERALD  
Published Every Day in the Year  
BY THE HERALD COMPANY

**Terms of Subscription.**  
DAILY AND SUNDAY—One month, \$5.00; three months, \$12.50; one year, \$40.00.  
SUNDAY—One year, \$2.00.  
Semi-weekly (in advance), one year, \$1.50; six months, 75 cents.  
Subscribers wishing address of paper changed must give former as well as present address.  
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## Total Copies of The Herald Printed in October, 1908.

1	9,895,117	9,895,117
2	9,921,117	19,816,234
3	9,921,117	29,737,351
4	9,921,117	39,658,468
5	9,921,117	49,579,585
6	9,921,117	59,500,702
7	9,921,117	69,421,819
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9	9,921,117	89,264,053
10	9,921,117	99,185,170
11	9,921,117	109,106,287
12	9,921,117	119,027,404
13	9,921,117	128,948,521
14	9,921,117	138,869,638
15	9,921,117	148,790,755
16	9,921,117	158,711,872
17	9,921,117	168,632,989
18	9,921,117	178,554,106
19	9,921,117	188,475,223
20	9,921,117	198,396,340
21	9,921,117	208,317,457
22	9,921,117	218,238,574
23	9,921,117	228,159,691
24	9,921,117	238,080,808
25	9,921,117	248,001,925
26	9,921,117	257,923,042
27	9,921,117	267,844,159
28	9,921,117	277,765,276
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83	9,921,117	823,425,711
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87	9,921,117	863,110,179
88	9,921,117	873,031,296
89	9,921,117	882,952,413
90	9,921,117	892,873,530
91	9,921,117	902,794,647
92	9,921,117	912,715,764
93	9,921,117	922,636,881
94	9,921,117	932,557,998
95	9,921,117	942,479,115
96	9,921,117	952,400,232
97	9,921,117	962,321,349
98	9,921,117	972,242,466
99	9,921,117	982,163,583
100	9,921,117	992,084,700

★ Largest Daily and Sunday  
★ Circulation in Salt Lake proved  
★ by investigation.

## WEATHER FOR SALT LAKE.

Fair.

## THE METALS.

Silver 50c per ounce.  
Copper (cathodes)—34 1/2c per pound.  
Lead—43 1/2c per 100 pounds.

## TIME FOR UNITY AND TRUTH.

We are pleased to notice that The Herald NOW recognizes that the time perhaps has come for an organized effort to stop the infamous defamations of the people here—Deseret Evening News.

The Herald is now, and always has been, opposed to the defamation of Utah and its people. It has spoken repeatedly with all the earnestness possible of the necessity of regard for the state in the political bickerings that have divided the people, and has urged more fairness and greater consideration by all parties for their political and religious opponents. The Herald has endeavored ineffectually, it is true—to wean the News from its thinly disguised advocacy of the Republican party, not only in the campaign just ended, but in previous campaigns, when there was no such apparent justification for a partisan attitude on the part of a paper which is, first of all, the official organ of a great church, and as such wields an influence among the members of its faith further reaching and more intimate than any secular newspaper could hope, if it desired, to obtain.

The Herald honestly believed, and still believes, that the way to peace in Utah was by the election of the Democratic ticket from top to bottom. The Democracy of the state has in no wise been involved in the factional disturbances in the Republican party that gave birth to the "American" organization, and a Democratic victory would have cleared the atmosphere as nothing else.

The Herald has received a copy of a communication sent the News, but not printed, which indicates pretty clearly the public verdict as to the attitude of that paper and The Herald. It is published herewith:

Salt Lake, Nov. 6, 1908.

Editor The Deseret Evening News:  
As a young citizen interested in the welfare of the community, I write you, with apologies, in regard to the leading editorial in last evening's (Thursday's) issue. I wish to state frankly that I think the statements made and therein contained unworthy of the organ of this great church. Fairness encourages fairness in the other party, but its opposite breeds hate and unfairness.

Since we know that there was a concerted action of church authorities within Salt Lake county to influence their people to down the party of extremes, we feel chagrined to find the News denying the whole matter on the ground that no effort was made "to further any party's principles as against another." And, furthermore, we are proud to state that there was this concerted action. Mormon people are neither mules nor fools. They had all the reason in the world for uniting against such needless onslaught as was made by certain few "American" party leaders and by their organ.

My bishop came to me and said that as my bishop would like me to vote the ticket most likely to win over the "American" party. He explained the meetings held by the priesthood, and that members of all and of no parties had unanimously spoken and agreed to unite, and to ask the Saints to unite. It was agreed to speak openly, and to let the Saints know from the pulpit in Sunday meetings and in regular priesthood meetings these sentiments. This, I told him, was fair and square and in the open, manly and fully justified by conditions. He said this program was for this election only, and was to be understood as an unusual procedure. This same instruction was given also in fast meeting the Sunday before election.

So he and we got out and worked under this enthusiasm. The leaders of the party of abuse had gone too far. Even "American" party voters told us our course was fully justified on account of fool utterances made.

But, Mr. Editor, let's not deny the condition, even though certain phrases seem to offer a way out. We don't want it denied. And why should we? We want it recognized. Let it be recognized as an unusual procedure.

brought about by unusual extremes, and so justified, and only so justified; as one not to be adopted as proper procedure under normal circumstances. Be fair and the fairness that lies in other people, sleeping but not dead, will rise in majesty to meet you own.

When I read the Tribune's comment on your editorial I could only feel sorry for the ground they have for resentment. The spirit in The Herald's editorial this morning prompted this letter. Ever your well wisher,

I. B. BALL.

## THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

William Buys, editor of the Wasatch Wave, the only paper published at Heber, is a mild-mannered gentleman, who has been so fair to his political opponents that they have abused his disposition to be fair. Mr. Buys is a Democrat, and was the Democratic candidate for county attorney. Mr. Buys wasn't elected. Neither was any person else on his ticket. After the election the chairman of the Republican committee sent Mr. Buys a note for publication in his paper regarding the election. Mr. Buys complied with the request and, in doing so, indicated that the little red school house is no necessary part of the preparation for a Republican campaign in that county. The entire note is reproduced from the Wave:

The following was handed to us by County Commissioner E. J. Cummings with the request that it be published: "Editor Wasatch Wave: Please notify the Democratic party of Wasatch Co that the Birch Light is now turned on and the people Don't Fall." E. J. Cummings, Chairman Republican Co. Committee Wasatch Co.

If there is any manner, other than by publishing his letter verbatim, in which the Wave could have retorted so effectively, it is not apparent.

## COFFEE CORNER BREAKS.

The government of Brazil has just had an experience which has proved costly. The South American republic attempted to corner the world's coffee market, and gave it up after sustaining a loss of \$15,000,000.

For two years the government of Sao Paulo, the chief state of Brazil, has been purchasing coffee from its planters with the avowed intention of keeping up the price; now, after having expended \$75,000,000 and having on its hands 8,000,000 bags of coffee, the valorization scheme has been definitely renounced. Six years ago an enormous crop of coffee in Brazil sent prices down to 3 1/2 cents a pound in the New York market, actually below the cost of production.

Sao Paulo immediately imposed a prohibitive tax to prevent the planting of new trees, but this had no effect on crops, as the coffee plant does not begin to produce marketable berries for five years, and does not reach full maturity until it is ten years old.

Bumper crops followed one another, and in 1905 the state was genuinely alarmed when the harvest returned 200,000,000 bags, a surplus over the entire world's requirements of something like 2,000,000,000 bags. It was then that the scheme of cornering the market was planned.

Three states of Brazil—Sao Paulo, Rio and Minas—set out to restore the price of coffee to its old profitable level. Besides imposing a large surtax on exports, the states began buying, with borrowed money, all unexported coffee. In two years Sao Paulo had purchased from the planters no less than 8,000,000 bags, at an average cost of \$10 a bag, which was more than double the ruling market price.

Now, in order to make good, the Brazilian government is to negotiate a loan of \$75,000,000 which will be offered for public subscription in the United States and Europe.

In the meantime, we should not flatter ourselves that coffee is going to be cheaper, because it isn't. There's a divinity which shapes our ends 100 per cent above cost, and then some. The 8,000,000 bags of coffee will be trusted for the benefit of the purchasers of the bonds, and coffee will be held for the best prices, as usual.

## GREEN APPLES.

Green apples are supposed to bring their own punishment, yet at an army court-martial recently held in Chicago a private soldier was dismissed from the service and sentenced to six months imprisonment for refusing to throw away three green apples when ordered to do so by his superior officer. The following are the specifications in the case:

Specification 1. In that Private Bernard Leiser, Battery D, Third field artillery, while a prisoner under charge of a guard, did eat green apples after being ordered by his superior officer, First Lieutenant H. W. Huntley, Third field artillery, not to do so.

Specification 2. In that Private Bernard Leiser, Battery D, Third field artillery, having received a lawful order from Sergeant Maurice P. Keen, Battery D, Third field artillery, the said sergeant being in the execution of his office, to throw away the green apples in his possession, did willfully disobey the same.

Specification 3. In that Private Bernard Leiser, Battery D, Third field artillery, did falsely state, with intent to deceive, to his superior officer, First Lieutenant H. W. Huntley, Third field artillery, that he had permission from Captain C. N. Jones, Third field artillery, to eat green apples.

## RESPONSIBLE NEWSPAPERS.

President Hadley of Yale thinks it can be shown that our choice of newspapers and our way of reading them have an important bearing on the government of the country, and that we must take this into account in order to do our full duty as American citizens.

public sentiment of the people behind them. The newspapers are the chief agents in forming public opinion. This used to be done by courts of law and by political assemblies, but the modern newspaper has supplanted both as a forum of public discussion, and as a means of public education.

"A hundred years ago intelligent men used to learn about the workings of the law either by serving on juries or by reading decisions of the judges, but the jury service is today managed so badly that in most of the states no intelligent man wishes to serve on a jury if he can help it. And if he does have to serve on a jury he does not gain an understanding of the law as much as a contempt for the way in which criminal lawyers are allowed to misapply it. And most of the decisions of present-day judges on questions like railroad management or the equities of taxation are so much occupied with precedents and so little with actual facts that they have very slight effect on public opinion.

"If we want responsible government we must have responsible newspapers. If we are to have responsible newspapers the reform must begin with the readers themselves. The newspaper reader must get into the habit of seeing whether the statements of fact in his paper are supported by evidence or not."

The name of Roosevelt has been mentioned in connection with the New York senatorship. Great idea, and should be carried out. He wouldn't have any percentage in the senatorial game, and the debates would certainly be amusing if not instructive.

Congressman Lilley of Connecticut has been washed whiter than snow by the recent election. The question naturally arises, did we get the whole truth during the submarine boat inquiry? If Lilley was right, why was the truth suppressed?

Victoria Woodhull and Tennie C. Claflin appear to be with us once again in pamphlet form. Forty years ago the sisters kicked up quite an excitement.

Bryan's last chance for the presidency has gone glimmering, but Nebraska might send him to the senate two years hence.

Maryland split her vote, but the Democrats got the long end. Neither party can sing, "Maryland, My Maryland."

The Montana Democrats didn't run fast enough to carry off many of the offices. There's oil up there.

## AS TO ELECTORAL VOTE.

(Kansas City Star.)

Will the president of the United States be elected Nov. 3?

He will not. The people in each state will merely choose a set of electors of most of whom they have never heard.

What will the electors do? They will assemble in their state capitals on the second Monday in January and ballot for president and vice president. Each of these assemblies is called an electoral college. There are as many electoral colleges as there are states. The territories and the District of Columbia have no presidential vote. Suppose a candidate should die between the November election and the date of the assembling of the electoral college?

The electors would probably receive instructions from a national convention or from recognized party leaders. In 1872, when Greeley, the minority candidate, died after the election, his votes were scattered. Sir George Grey, for instance, voted for H. Graetz Brown and three for Greeley. The Greeley votes were rejected by Congress. Thomsen and the District of Columbia divided the votes that had been intended for Greeley.

After the voting what is done? A certified copy is sent by special messenger to Washington. On the second Wednesday in February Congress meets to count the votes and to announce the election.

If there is a dispute over the electoral vote of certain states, as there was in 1876, what is done?

In 1876 Congress enacted a law providing that if doubtful returns should be sent in, the one should be received which has the certificate of a state tribunal appointed to canvass the vote—that is, it is left to state authorities to decide whether the electoral votes are cast by electors duly chosen.

How are members of electors for each state chosen?

Each state has as many as it has senators and representatives. Does the constitution prescribe how electors must be chosen?

No. It leaves this to the states. Are they not always voted for on a general ticket?

They happen to be now. But a legislature may vote differently. In 1876 the Colorado legislature chose the state electors. Mr. Thomas Watson said the other day that under the laws of Georgia if no ticket receives a majority in Georgia the choice of electors is thrown into the legislature. In 1892 Michigan voted on its electors by congressional districts.

How do states sometimes split their electoral votes?

Occasionally a popular elector will receive enough complimentary votes to elect him even if his fellows on the ticket are defeated. Sometimes mistakes in marking ballots will result in a divided electoral vote in a close state.

What determines the date of the national election?

In 1845 Congress prescribed that it be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Before that time some of the states held elections on different days.

Does a plurality in the electoral college elect?

No. The constitution provides that if no candidate shall receive a majority of the electoral votes the election shall be thrown into the house, the three highest candidates only being voted on.

How does the house vote?

It votes by states, a majority of the members from each state casting its vote.

Has an election ever been thrown into the house?

Yes, twice. In 1800, when Jefferson

was elected, and in 1824, when John Quincy Adams became president. Can a man be elected president by a minority of the popular votes?

Yes. In 1824 Andrew Jackson had a plurality of 50,000 over J. Q. Adams, and in 1836 Grover Cleveland had a plurality of nearly 100,000 over Benjamin Harrison.

Is there any justification for election by states rather than by direct popular vote?

Yes. Election by states is probably fairer to the country as a whole. Otherwise some limited section of the country would acquire undue influence. Thus the manufacturing state of Pennsylvania may give as huge a Republican vote as it pleases, but it can do little to elect a Republican president. Under the present system no president can be chosen who has not supporters in about half the states of the Union.

## ANGERED AT A TRIFLE.

(Exchange.)

In the olden times a woman in the north of Scotland went to visit her husband, who was condemned to be hanged. She gave him instructions to his wife preparatory to bidding her farewell, when she broke in upon the conversation and exclaimed:

"By and by, John, whaur will I plant thee? The unfortunate man, indignant at the indifference of his wife, exclaimed, and said: "What need I care whaur ye plant me? I'm not likely to need any o' the." "Heck," replied the woman, turning to the warden with a wag of her head, "oor John's huffed because he's gawn ta hae the morn, and marchen out of the cell."

## THE SIMPLEST METHOD.

(Everybody's Magazine.)

While building a house, Senator Platt of Connecticut had occasion to employ a carpenter. One of the applicants was a plain Connecticut Yankee, without any frills.

"You thoroughly understand carpentering," said the senator.

"Yes, sir."

"You can make doors, windows and blinds?"

"Oh, yes, sir."

"How would you make a Venetian blind?"

The man scratched his head and thought deeply for a few seconds. "I should think, sir," he said finally, "about the best way would be to punch him in the eye."

## WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

(Youth's Companion.)

"I don't think I know what to make of my wife. She'll ruin me as a spendin' all de money there is," declared Jim, when his old employer inquired for him.

"She do seem reck on money," continued Jim, with a sober face. "Always askin' me for a dollar, or fifty cents, wantin' whole mighty macthins, I could pick it up in de streets."

"Well, well; that is hard," responded his employer. "But what does she do with so much money?"

"I dunno. I ain't ever give her any yet."

## GROCER'S NATURAL MISTAKE.

(Tid-Biter.)

Mr. Dash was a grocer with lofty social aspirations, and he decided it would be beneficial to his business to join the local golf club. In due course he presented himself on the links, faultlessly dressed, and secured the services of a hardened caddy. The youth appeared dubious from the outset, but when, at the first vigorous swing, he saw the ball fly, he said:

"You're makin' a mistake, mister," he said, pointedly. "It's no customary to put the tee in the caddy at golf."

## GOOD NEWS.

(Exchange.)

Long after the death of the elder George Grosmith the British income tax commissioners had to deal with the well-known actor, a notice assessing the income of the deceased at \$10,000. Mr. Grosmith returned the document to the proper quarters with the following note written across it: "I am glad to learn my father is doing so well in the next world; I shall be sure to join him."

He took the job.

(Kansas City Star.)

One of the contractors in Panama was very much annoyed by the exceeding laziness of the native workmen. He resolved to make them ashamed of their indolence, so one day when they were all lined up:

"I've a nice, easy job for the laziest man; please step forward."

"Fifty cents," he stepped forward, but one remained behind.

"Why didn't you come forward with the others?" he asked.

"Because I'm too lazy," was the reply.

## HIS USUAL CUSTOM.

(Detroit Tribune.)

A well known English bishop some time since visited a village in Germany, where he had known the first wife returned from Africa and wanted to see the grave. He called at the cathedral and saw the sexton.

"Can you tell me where the bishop's wife is buried?"

"No," replied the sexton. "I don't know for certain, but he mostly buries 'em at Brompton."

## EVADING THE QUESTION.

(Denver Post.)

"Billy Smith, did you steal the ice cream off my back porch last night?"

"Was it your ice cream?"

"How do you know?"

"Well, then, send your mamma 'round to see me. I don't want to talk to no under-studies."

## MEMORIZED.

(Bohemian.)

Instructor Mr. Smith, kindly name the bones of the skull.

"Well, I don't know, sir, I've got them all in my head, but I can't think of their names just now."

## OBEYED TO THE LETTER.

(Illustrated Mail.)

Mistress Why, Bridget, what on earth are you doing with all the broken dishes on the shelf?"

"Bridget, mumm, ye towld me I was to replace every one I broke!"

## AIMING HIGH.

(Puck.)

The Ram—What is your chief ambition in life?

The Bull—To tell the truth, I would like to be given the freedom of a china shop some day.

## SLANG OF THE DAY.

(Baltimore American.)

Friend—Well, folks, did you have an exciting time out there last night?

Mr. Rapid—Yes. We ran down three men, two boys, a baby and ten dogs.

Ray—Yes, we had a perfectly killing time.

## FIGURATIVELY SPEAKING.